

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:09:04 ON 22 SEP 2005

=> file caplus biosis

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

ENTRY

TOTAL

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:09:16 ON 22 SEP 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

· COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:09:16 ON 22 SEP 2005

Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

=> enterococci (s0 resistant

MISSING OPERATOR 'TEROCOCCI (S0'

The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> enterococci

L1 10200 ENTEROCOCCI

=> resistant

L2 768151 RESISTANT

=> vancomycine

L3 36 VANCOMYCINE

=> L2 and L3

L4 13 L2 AND L3

=> L4 and L1

L5 2 L4 AND L1

=> D L5 IBIB ABS 1-2

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:348045 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200510131256

TITLE: Vancomycin resistance transfer from animal to human

enterococci.

Original Title: Transfert de la resistance a la
vancomycine entre enterocoques d'origine animale et
humaine.

AUTHOR(S): Bourgeois-Nicolaos, N. [Reprint Author]; Moubareck, C.;

Doucet-Populaire, F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Paris 05, UFR Sci Pharmaceut and Biol, Microbiol Lab,

4 Rue Observ, F-75270 Paris 06, France

Nadburgeois@aol.com

SOURCE: Antibiotiques, (MAY 2005) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 125-132.

ISSN: 1294-5501.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: French

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Sep 2005

Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 2005

AB **Enterococci** are a dominant bacterial group in the intestinal
flora of humans and animals. They have emerged as important nosocomial
pathogens over the last two decades, at least in part because of their
intrinsic and acquired resistance to many antimicrobial agents, including
vancomycin. Two main reservoirs of vancomycin **resistant**
enterococci were described: the hospital and the animal
reservoirs. It should be noted that glycopeptide avoparcin has been used
as a growth promoter in animal husbandry in Europe since 1970 and an
association between the incidence of vancomycin resistance in humans and
avoparcin usage in animals has been suggested. In recent years, transfer
of resistance genes from animal bacteria to human bacteria causes great
concern. By using the vancomycin **resistant enterococci**
, we studied genetic transfers between bacteria in vitro and in vivo in

the digestive tract of germ-free mice. The horizontal transfer of vanA gene from *Enterococcus faecium* strains of animal origin towards *E. faecium* of human origin within the digestive tract is possible and occurs at high frequencies. This transfer is also possible towards *Enterococcus faecalis*, the predominant enterococcal species of human digestive tract, at lower frequencies. Early transfer of the vanA operon suggests that even a brief transit of **enterococci** of animal origin would allow resident human bacteria to acquire glycopeptide resistance, as well as other resistance genes. This transfer occurs at a lower rate in the presence of complex flora.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:498953 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200498953
TITLE: The therapeutic impact of streptococci and
enterococci in patients with hematologic malignancies.
Original Title: Impact therapeutique des bacteriemies a streptocoques et a enterocoques chez des malades d'hematologie.
AUTHOR(S): Ombandza-Moussa, E.; Schlegel, L.; Vekhoff, A.; Gerbal, R.; Marie, J. P.; Bouvet, A. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Service de Microbiologie, 1, Place du Parvis Notre-Dame, 75181, Paris Cedex 04, France
anne.bouvet@htd.ap-hop-paris.fr
SOURCE: Pathologie Biologie, (Avril, 2002) Vol. 50, No. 3, pp. 169-177. print.
CODEN: PABIAQ. ISSN: 0369-8114.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: French
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Sep 2002
Last Updated on STN: 25 Sep 2002
AB From January 1999 to May 2000 (17 months), 21 strains of streptococci and four strains of **enterococci** have been isolated from 74 blood cultures in 25 infectious episodes in hematologic patients. They concerned 21 patients, of 21 to 77 years old. These patients suffered from acute leukaemia (14 cases), chronic lymphoid leukaemia (two cases), non hodgkinian lymphoma (two cases) or myeloma (three cases). Seventeen patients displayed a single streptococcal or enterococcal episode, two had two episodes in the course of a single stay in the hospital, two others in the course of two different stays. During 16 episodes (64%), the bacteremia occurred within 15 days after the onset of neutropenia consecutive to antimitotic chemotherapy, and in nine episodes (36%) it has occurred after a period exceeding 15 days. In six cases the patients had already received antibiotics with a large antibacterial activity (beta-lactam, fluoroquinolone and/or glycopeptide+aminoside) and in four cases a single antibiotic (synergistine or cotrimoxazole). Most streptococci (20/21) were oral streptococci (ten *Streptococcus mitis*, five *S. oralis*, two *S. sanguis*, three *S. pneumoniae*). A single strain of beta-hemolytic streptococci has been identified as *S. dysgalactiae* subsp. *equisimilis*. The **enterococci** were one strain of *Enterococcus faecalis* and three *E. faecium*. Ten streptococci were susceptible to 0.25 mg/L of penicillin G, ten were less susceptible (0.51 to MIC < 32 mg/L), and a strain was **resistant** (MIC = 32 mg/L). Eighteen strains were susceptible to amoxicillin and cefotaxime. For three strains, the MICs of amoxicillin and cefotaxime (8-16 mg/L and 8-32 mg/L, respectively) were higher. Levels of resistance of the **enterococci** to the beta-lactam (penicillin, amoxicillin, and piperacillin) were variable. All species were susceptible to glycopeptides. Three patients were transferred in intensive care unit for respiratory distress or shock syndrome. Their evolution has remained severe under antibiotherapy comprising beta-lactam or **vancomycine** associated with an aminoside. This results demonstrate the interest of species identification to adapt the antibiotic treatment and confirms the frequency of oral streptococci in severe bacteremia in neutropenic patients.

WEST Search History

DATE: Thursday, September 22, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L7	L6 and glyucopyranoside	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	L6	L3	153
		<i>DB=DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L5	L3	1
		<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and glucosidase	1
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	L2 and indicator	153
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	medium and vancomycin adj resistant	742
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	vancomycine adj resistant adj enterococci	0

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L6 4708 L1 AND L2

=> medium and L6

L7 257 MEDIUM AND L6

=> L7 and L5

L8 0 L7 AND L5

=> vancomycine

L9 36 VANCOMYCINE

=> L7 and L9

L10 0 L7 AND L9

=> L7 and glucosidase

L11 2 L7 AND GLUCOSIDASE

=> L7 and pyrrolidonye

L12 0 L7 AND PYRROLIDONYE

=> pyrrolidonyl (w) arylamidase

L13 19. PYRROLIDONYL (W) ARYLAMIDASE

=> L13 and L7

L14 2 L13 AND L7

=> L11 and L14

L15 2 L11 AND L14

=> D L15 IBIB ABS 1-2

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:105990 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:151440

TITLE: Method and **medium** for detecting vancomycin-
resistant Enterococcus

INVENTOR(S): Chen, Chun-Ming; Edberg, Stephen C.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Idexx Laboratories, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9804674	A1	19980205	WO 1997-US12806	19970724
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9736720	A1	19980220	AU 1997-36720	19970724
EP 954560	A1	19991110	EP 1997-933566	19970724
EP 954560	B1	20021023		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 226630	E	20021115	AT 1997-933566	19970724
US 6355449	B1	20020312	US 2000-597951	20000620
US 2002132285	A1	20020919	US 2002-58466	20020128
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1996-690196	A 19960726
			WO 1997-US12806	W 19970724
			US 2000-597951	A1 20000620

AB A microbe-specific **medium** for detection of vancomycin-
resistant Enterococci in a test sample within 24 h and
preferably within 18 h. The testing **medium** provides a selective
growth **medium** for vancomycin-**resistant**
Enterococci and includes specific nutrient indicators which only
the target microbe can significantly metabolize and use for growth. The
nutrient indicators contain a nutrient moiety and a detectable moiety
linked together by a covalent bond. The nutrient indicators produce

detectable signals only if the nutrient indicators are hydrolyzed by the **Enterococci** specific enzymes including β - glucosidase and pyrrolidonyl arylamidase.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:278568 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200278568
TITLE: Method and **medium** for detecting vancomycin-

resistant enterococcus.
AUTHOR(S): Chen, Chung-Ming [Inventor, Reprint author]; Edberg, Stephen C. [Inventor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Falmouth, ME, USA
ASSIGNEE: Idexx Laboratories, Inc.

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6355449 20020312
SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Mar. 12, 2002) Vol. 1256, No. 2.
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 2002

AB A microbe-specific **medium** for detection of vancomycin-**resistant Enterococci** in a test sample within 24 hours and preferably within 18 hours. The testing **medium** provides a selective growth **medium** for vancomycin-**resistant Enterococci** and includes specific nutrient indicators which only the target microbe can significantly metabolize and use for growth. The nutrient indicator contain a nutrient moiety and a detectable moiety linked together by a covalent bond. The nutrient indicators produce detectable signals only if the nutrient indicators are hydrolyzed by the **Enterococci** specific enzymes including beta-glucosidase and pyrrolidonyl arylamidase.